



The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6859.—VOL. XII.

BIRT. 10.
On the 20th May, at Darlington, Newtown Road, Mrs. Lydia Jones, of ... & Mr. Mynett, the wife of James Mynett, Esq., died on 20th May, at Mynett, the wife of James Mynett, Esq., of a stroke.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th May, at Paddington, by the Rev. Mr. J. W. Mynett, the Rev. Mr. J. W. Mynett, the wife of James Mynett, Esq., of a stroke.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR PORT DE FRANCE.—The copper Davies FANAGONIST, 50-ton register, Captain J. Williams, commanding two sailors of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALIFORNIA.

The fast-sailing clipper schooner EAGLE, 124 tons register, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to L. B. TOWNS, 44 Wyndham-square, Liverpool.

FOR SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid American-built clipper ship CAYENNE, 240 tons register, will be available for passage on or about 1st June.

This vessel is remarkable for her fast sailing qualities, and has splendid accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, at moderate rates.

The dietary scale will be the same as the steamer, and every attention will be given to the comfort of passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain CAYENNE, 240 tons register, the Liverpool, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, 20th instant, at her residence, Newgate-street, Mrs. Mary Clark, widow of Mr. D. Clark, in the 50th year of her age, much beloved by all who knew her.

Second son, Mr. Ronald Allan, aged three years and two months.

On the 20th May, at the residence of his parents, No. 55, Market-Street, William Thomas, the only and beloved child of Clark and Mary Clark, aged fourteen months and twenty days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The J. H. M. CONNELL, 100 tons, well described as a vessel for AUCKLAND direct. — Now loading.—LORD ASHLEY, A. PENEDY, commander, on the 10th June.

For NELSON, TARANAKI, WELLINGTON, PORT COLONEL, PORT CHAMBERS, ALFRED, J. BOWDEN, commandants, on the 10th June.

Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.

PEARSON AND CO., agents, Grafton Wharf.

S. S. SCHAFFNER, manager.

Shippers will be advised that no bonded goods will be received on board without shipping notes, the same as for free goods.

The name of the port of destination must in all cases be mentioned in the shipping notes, and, where possible, must also be on the packages, to facilitate the stowage of the same.

Notice to consignees.—Bills of lading must be presented at the office, and freight paid before delivery of goods.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—EMILY, PELECAN, and BLACK SWAN STEAMERS DAILY.

From Parramatta, at 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. From Hyde (calling at Gladesville and Hunter's Hill, at 7 a.m.).

FREIGHT, at 9 a.m., 1.15 and 4 p.m. (and 6 p.m. to Hyde only).

ON SUNDAY.

PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m. FREIGHT, Sydney, 9 a.m.

Cabin, return tickets, 2s.; steerage, 2s. 6d.

Ditto single fares, 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1s.

N.B. The cost of travelling by these steamers is little more than ONE-HALF that of Railways (and omnibuses).

MANY BEACH (BRIGHTON) STEAMERS.—VICTORIA or PHANTOM, LEAVE DAILY.

From Many Beach, 10.5 and 2.5.

Crescent Quay, ditto, 10.5 and 2.5; and 5.15 on Saturday.

Woolloomooloo, for Monday, 10.5, 2.5.

Manly, 10.5 and 2.5; on Saturdays and Sundays, 5.

Sunday time, as on week days, except 8 a.m. from Manly and 5.15 from Sydney.

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PARLIAMENTARY ABSENTEES.

The Legislative Assembly consists, we believe, of seventy-two members; but only seventeen could find their way to the Chamber yesterday, at the end of the usual half-hour's grace after the time of meeting. Only nineteen the day before! We suppose we cannot count the honorable gentlemen who were hiding behind the doors. Where were the other fifty? At the races? Not one-fifth of them. Laid up with influenza? Certainly, not one-fifth of them. Where, then, were the fifty absentees?

Well! it is nothing so very wonderful after all, for there is seldom on any day more than three or four members over a quorum present when the Speaker takes the chair, and nearly one-half of these are always the same,—the few regular working men who are never absent. So far as the great majority concern themselves about the matter, there would never be a quorum present at the end of the half-hour's grace. They seem to think, perhaps with a just estimate of their own importance, that the House will forgive itself and get on very well without them. They will drop in unconcernedly in the course of the evening, and, after glancing over the business paper, they may descend to pass an hour or two in the refreshment room, and then possibly another hour will be devoted to what may be going on inside, though it is more than likely that our friends will discuss in knots of twos and threes, any imaginable subject rather than the one submitted from the chair. Then, the political philosophers will retire—we hope, to their homes. Should Mr. Asher, or any other hon. gentleman fond of investigating family relations, however, take it into his head to call for a return, shewing the number of cases where the Assembly is wrongfully made to bear the blame of late hours to some anxious and confiding questioner, we very much fear it would be found that the service of the people is often debited with time that should be charged to private account. To most of these gentlemen, there are only two kinds of important business—motions in which they have some special interest, and motions affecting the position of the Government. The rest is not worthy of their attention.

The most irregular members, with two or three exceptions, are those least qualified to sit in the House at all. One would think that a sense of modesty would constrain these gentlemen to something like a decent attendance; if they could do nothing else, they might be present and vote; but they would not be an unworthy pride to see their names, at least, in every division list. One would think they would not be wholly insensible to the character of the great institution of which they are a part, and would feel an honourable gratification in being identified as much as possible with its proceedings. One would think they would entertain too much honest respect for their Speaker to allow him, day after day, to be made a kind of April fool, by going into the chair to announce that there is "no House." But the same insensibility that led these gentlemen to undertake the duties the nature of which they have never comprehended, is as heavy upon them as ever. They have no power to appreciate the greatness of the functions with which they are charged, and they are indifferent to consequences that they cannot foresee. It may be, if the secrets of the breast could be penetrated, that some glimmering consciousness of their own insignificance renders it difficult for them to believe that there is anything great about the body of which they are members. Parliament would have been a more awful place on all sides than we did concerning this mch esteemed lady—who, young, beautiful, well educated, and accomplished—enjoying all the luxuries of a wealthy English home, & the society of the friends of her youth—resigned them to become the companion of a poor missionary, on an unhealthy cannibal island; and had thus fallen in the bloom of life sacrifice to her heroism.

The women wear a petticoat made of a broad leaved grass, the amplitude of some of these would almost equal the crinoline of some of the Sydney ladies, they do not however make brooms of them, to sweep the streets as they habitually bring their food to be cooked in these hot springs. It is remarkable that whilst in some places the water is quite drinkable, in others, a few paces distant, the taste is villainous enough to satiate the appetite of a frequenter of Matlock or Harrogate.

At the time of our visit, we found the Rev. Mr. Paton (of the London Missionary Society) suffering from an attack of fever and ague, and in addition to his bodily sufferings, having to

rely on the sympathy of his friends for his recovery.

The women on Tanna require to exercise great faith, for as yet they have had but very little success in their labours, the natives being very wild, treacherous, thievish, and untrustful set, addicted to cannibalism, and constantly waylaying stragglers from neighbouring tribes, to kidnap them for food.

The week subsequent to our visit, the natives of Sulphur Bay (i.e., the next tribe) laid waste to two men and one woman from Port Resolution, and they are constantly destroying one another in a similar way on other parts of the island: so that, with the exception of two stations occupied by the missionaries, it is not safe to land. And we cannot even think that the lives of the missionaries themselves are safe on the island. They have indeed gone forth with their lives in their hands." May God's providence preserve them!

Amongst other anecdotes related to us illustrative of the character, manners, and customs of these people, we quote the following:—A chief scolded his son for doing something wrong. The youth went away, got his bow and arrow, watched his opportunity, and then very deliberately shot his father in the shoulder. When the missionary heard of it he asked the chief if he chastised his son for doing such a wicked set? He replied that he was not able to do so with his wounded shoulder, and seemed rather to take it as an evidence of his son's courage than as a matter of chastisement. The youth gloried in the deed, and was surrounded by sympathising companions of his own age.

Since our visit we have heard that on one occasion the natives coolly entered the house of this missionary, and very deliberately took away whatever they fancied; and with them, in all circumstances, whether among friends or foes, their only law appears to be "might is right."

In trading with the natives of this island the boats generally anchor at such a distance from the shore as will allow of the natives coming to them by wading into the water up to their waists. They have repeatedly attacked boats whilst thus trading for yams, pigs, &c.: in some cases they have been known to deliver their pigs to the boat, receive a musket in exchange, and the moment they have returned to the land they have loaded the musket and without the slightest provocation discharged it at those in the boat. Many lives have thus been lost, both of traders and of natives, and we have no doubt this will continue to be the case until the natives receive a severe chastisement from a man-of-war.

On one occasion a man-of-war went down to the island with the intention of punishing them for some outrage which they had committed, but under the advice of the missionary at Anatam, they merely visited the place, gave some presents to the natives, and told them not to do any more.

A few days afterwards a trading vessel off the coast wanted a spar: the natives said to the captain, "Oh, we have known you a long time Captain ———; you come on shore, we shall not hurt you." The captain believed them, and went on shore with the carpenter, and whilst stooping down to measure the spar with a tape line the natives got behind the captain and tomahawked him; the carpenter was fortunate enough to care a curse out them. Of course, none of the thick-skinned ministrants will now care to attend the House.

It is worthy of note, in the "no Houses" of Wednesday and yesterday, that the members most interested in the business were among the absent. One feels the more surprise a when it is borne in mind, that, by allowing their motions to go over, they are now in danger of losing them altogether by the prorogation. If the Council should rattle through the Appropriation Bill, this will certainly be the case. There were on the part yesterday thirteen notices of motion, and no fewer than twenty-eight orders of the day, of them embracing matters of much interest. There was Mr. Lucas's bill to regulate Chinese Immigration, but Mr. Lucas was not there. There was Mr. Irving's motion for money to improve the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, but Mr. Irving was not there. There was Mr. Wilson's motion for an experimental Quartz Crushing Machine, but Mr. Wilson was not there. There were numerous bills, fast stuck a all manner of stages, some of them really important, but no one seemed to care a curse out them. Of course, none of the thick-skinned ministrants will now care to attend the House.

We are afraid that this will be the fate of many more should they be so foolish as to tempt the natives by placing themselves in their power.

With races of men like the inhabitants of this island, who esteem the life of parent, friend, or foe of less value than their pigs, because the former are no good but to eat, whilst the latter will purchase them tobacco, tomahawks, muskets, &c.—it is very difficult to deal. To love, kindness, and gratitude, they are alike callous. Perhaps a severe chastisement might make them dread the power of the white man, and produce a salutary effect upon them, favourable both for the trader and the missionary.

The natives are very superstitious. The missionary related to us that a chief, who was originally placed him in it

A VISIT TO TANNA.
(NEW HEBRIDES.)

The island of Tanna was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and is about twenty-five miles in length and from nine to twelve miles in breadth. The southern portion of the island is very mountainous, the rest of the island undulating: the whole appears to be well wooded from the shore to the summit of the mountains.

The most conspicuous object in clear weather, either by day or night, is the Volcano on the eastern side of the island, about five miles from Port Resolution (so named after Captain Cook's ship: Sir E. Belcher surveyed the port in 1831-17 S., and longitude 169° 20' E.). At night the reflection of the fire of the volcano is distinctly visible at Anatam, a distance of forty-five miles: smoke only is visible during the day, and at nearly the same distance.

At first sight, an Australian would suppose that there was a large bush fire on the top of a mountain, but, on closer examination, he would find that the smoke was too regular, and ascended too high to leave him long under that impression. Proably, the nearest comparison we can make is that of a large chimney, into which a considerble quantity of steam is discharged, and the steam and smoke ascending together are so fed perpendicularly to a great height above the top of the chimney that it is very important personage among them. They wear rings of tortoiseshell in their ears, and have occasionally ornaments of pearl shell about them. They smear themselves with black and red ochres, which, however much it may add to their beauty in their own estimation, it makes them look very hideous in ours.

They have now a great number of muskets and tomahawks amongst them. Formerly their weapons consisted of clubs, spears, bows, and arrows, and branches of coral about a foot in length and about an inch in diameter. Those they can throw at a great distance and with such velocity as to inflict a severe wound, and in some cases to take away life.

At the time of our visit portions of a wreck were lying about, from which the natives had extracted the iron bolts and used them in the place of the branches of coral,—we saw them stand at a distance of fifty yards from a tree, and throw these bolts with such force as to cause them to stick in the tree in the same manner as an arrow shot from a bow.

We were much amused to see the rivalry between these natives and two lads from the island of Mari who were on shore with us—the latter were by far the best marksmen, and could throw these strange weapons the greater distance.

The women wear a petticoat made of a broad leaved grass, the amplitude of some of these would almost equal the crinoline of some of the Sydney ladies, they do not however make brooms of them, to sweep the streets as they habitually bring their food to be cooked in these hot springs. It is remarkable that whilst in some places the water is quite drinkable, in others, a few paces distant, the taste is villainous enough to satiate the appetite of a frequenter of Matlock or Harrogate.

At the time of our visit, we found the Rev.

Mr. Paton (of the London Missionary Society)

suffering from an attack of fever and ague, and in addition to his bodily sufferings, having to

very ill, in reply to the inquiry as to what was the matter with him, said that some woman had seen the "du," or evil spirit, in the bush, carrying one of his (the chief's) feet in his hand: and that that was a sure sign of death, and he had accordingly made up his mind to die, and was now ill in consequence. The missionary endeavoured to persuade him out of this foolish superstition, and we hope he succeeded; and perhaps he would thus be able to get in the thin edge of the wedge to assist in the overthrow of their heathenism.

The natives are of a dark brown complexion; in many cases, nearly black; active, well-made, and of medium height. The men practise circumcision and wear a belt and wrapper. They have their hair divided into small portions about the thickness of a pigeon's quill, and when thus divided it is wrapped round with a species of grass until near the ends; it is then allowed to friz out. The trimming of a head of hair in this style occupies several days, so that a barbarian is a very important personage among them. They wear rings of tortoiseshell in their ears, and have occasionally ornaments of pearl shell about them. They smear themselves with black and red ochres, which, however much it may add to their beauty in their own estimation, it makes them look very hideous in ours.

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With races of men like the inhabitants of this island, who esteem the life of parent, friend, or foe of less value than their pigs, because the former are no good but to eat, whilst the latter will purchase them tobacco, tomahawks, muskets, &c.—it is very difficult to deal. To love, kindness, and gratitude, they are alike callous. Perhaps a severe chastisement might make them dread the power of the white man, and produce a salutary effect upon them, favourable both for the trader and the missionary.

The natives are very superstitious. The missionary related to us that a chief, who was originally placed him in it

more even than beautiful and true thought—these is an especial development of the noble side of woman's character. It is allowed, because it is proved, that such as she is more especially brave, more persevering and actively hopeful than any woman I may achieve, but she will endure, he says not, but she will wait. It is this trait which Miss Proctor so faithfully renders. She has not reduced the godlike art into the slave of a vapid morbid imagination, but used as the trumpet of healthy and strong thought, such as is worthy of the better part of human nature. And we have to thank her that she insinuates so gently, so sweetly, so earnestly, and trouble, though even though it were for a life-time. Though, as Proctor is a woman it would disgrace no man to take her for being somewhat didactical if her teachings convey lessons so worthy. But we look upon her where passion is stirring up the flame within, and we find the same strength there, but how indissolubly blended with weaknesses.

Then turned her heart, her eyes away,
Ready to look again, for day
She left the bed, long to stay.

In days of guilt, when play,
Where sin and shame had made
The law that all around obeyed.

With ready and obedient steps,
He learned the tasks he taught him there;
Black sin for lessons—oaths for prayer.

Then Ruth arose, and, in her might,
To vindicate her injured rights,
Through the deep depths of sight.

Bringing him with a deeper brand
Of sin, he could not understand,
The fierce essence of her hate.

God gave a gift to Ruth—a child,
O'er whom she gazed with joy,
O'er whom she gazed with joy.

And Earth received the gift, and said,
Her joy and triumph for me yield
Till who answered to her pride?

She knew the hour when first he came
To take the crown of pride and fame,
Wreaked through long ages for his name.

Then bent her utmost art and skill
To train the supple mind and will,
And guard it from a breath of ill.

She led him on his mission path with flowers,
And love, in secret, to his heart, flowers,
Nourished the blosom and the flower.

She led, in rainbow hues of light,
A halo round the Good and Right,
To tempt and charm the bairn's sight.

Then came within thy dream dreams
A possible life ahead,
Whence thou couldst have been born,

If so, at any rate or o'er, oh, tell me before all is lost.

Look deeper still,
If then cannot feel,
That you have kept a portion back,
While I have staved the whole:

Let no fair pity share the blow, but in true mercy tell me so.

There dwelt within thy dream dreams
A possible life ahead,
Whence thou couldst have been born,

Untouched, unshamed by pain:

Look deeper still,
If then cannot feel,
That you have kept a portion back,
While I have staved the whole:

Let no fair pity share the blow, but in true mercy tell me so.

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There dwelt within thy

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, the 1st of June, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Very Superior Household Furniture
Wooden Pictures
Engravings, Painted Ware, &c., &c.; also,
Household Cooking Stove, and a variety of useful
Household Requirements.The Property of a Gentleman removing into the
Interior.M. ROBERT MURIEL has received in-
structions from J. Curtis, Esq., who is about
returning to his station at Cheltenham, to sell by public auction
at 11 o'clock precisely, THIS DAY, the 1st of June, 1860.The whole of his very superior household furniture,
comprisingDining and drawing-room furniture
Elegant glass, pictures, &c.
Linen-plate, glass, chandeliers
Occasional and other tables, oil paintings, engravings
Wardrobes, chests of drawers, cheffinets
Bookcase and secretaire, washstands and furniture
Single and double beds, iron bedsteads, &c.
Pillows and pillows, dressing-tables and glasses
Chairs, tables, and a variety of sundries too numerous to mention.

A few.

Russell cooking stove and kitchen range.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Chemical, Drugs, Fruit Essences
Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Utensils
Bottles, Pots, Measures, Mortars, &c.
Houses' Water Colours Drawing Materials
Mathematical Instruments
Drawing and Tracing Paper and Cloth, &c.FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the
Sydney Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the
1st instant, at 11 o'clock.

Several parcels of the above goods, without reserve.

Particulars in a future issue.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY's Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 4th June.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Wanstall, Jones, Master, from Liverpool.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received in-
structions to sell by auction, at the Treasury
Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 5th June, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Waterloo, Young, master, from Liverpool.

JP over 8 in square.

475-1 case containing 19 pieces winey, slightly
damaged by sea water.

475-1 ditto 250 pieces ditto, much ditto ditto

475-1 ditto 250 pieces ditto, much ditto ditto

475-1 ditto 31 pieces calico, slightly ditto ditto

475-1 ditto 26 pieces 32-inch winey, slightly ditto
ditto ditto

5 pieces ditto ditto, slightly ditto ditto

475-1 ditto 24 pieces 34-inch winey, much ditto
ditto ditto

6 pieces 28-inch winey, much ditto ditto

50 pieces ditto ditto, much ditto ditto

63 pieces furniture prints, much ditto ditto

60 pairs ditto ditto

50 pairs doekin trousers, slightly ditto ditto

43 pairs doekin trousers, ditto ditto ditto

50 pieces ditto ditto, much ditto ditto

67 pairs ditto ditto

60 pairs tweed ditto ditto

127-1 ditto 8 pairs tweed trousers, slightly ditto
ditto ditto

59 pairs ditto ditto

120-1 ditto 118 pairs superfine black cloth trousers,

16 pieces 7-4 all-wool tartans, slightly ditto ditto

16 pieces 7-4 all-wool tartans, slightly ditto ditto

16 pieces 7-4 all-wool tartans, slightly ditto ditto

16 pieces 7-4 wineys, slightly ditto ditto

VICTORIA.

We append a few extracts from the paper received per the City of Sydney to 29th May.

The *Herald* of the 23rd says:—A deputation from the German Association had an interview with his Excellency the Governor yesterday, at Government House, and presented his Excellency with a memorial, praying for an extension of political rights. They had a gracious reception, Sir Henry concurring in the representation of the privileges sought for by our German fellow-colonists, at the same time that he pointed out some of the difficulties that stand in the way of their being granted.

The railway employed by Messrs. Cornish and Bruce at the railway foundry struck work on Thursday in consequence of the eight hours principle not being conceded.

A correspondent of the *Maryborough Advertiser* says a fatal disease has broken out amongst the horses in the neighbourhood of Lismore. He says:—“The other day a stockkeeper, named Baldwin, residing on the Bet Box Creek, suffered a very serious loss in consequence of it. Three horses which he had turned out to graze were suddenly attacked by a kind of insanity. Dr. Berger saw them on Tuesday, and Dr. Dietrich also. The latter and deceased drank two shillings worth of brandy, which she brought in. When Dr. Dietrich went away, the deceased took ten tea-spoonsful of brandy and went to bed about six o'clock. He talked to himself all the time after, and thought there was some one at the door which he would not open, he said, until he knew who it was. He got up afterwards and searched for a book. She called her, in order to give her a letter for Mrs. Roseman (who had been in Geelong for a fortnight), and a watch and some money also, desiring her to tell Mrs. Roseman when she came home, that she was well. The deceased was in the employ of the Government of Victoria and New South Wales, and had joined with the Government of this colony in a raise contribution to the whole expenditure upon this particular service, or that each colony should clear part of the river in which it is most interested. The Commission stated that he had written to all those South Australian merchants and others accustomed to the sheep trade on the river, with a view to ascertain in what portions of the river that portion of the snag-boat should be employed so as to render effectually to develop South Australian trade. This is a wise judicious step; and one which, as it must necessarily command itself to every commercial man, needs no further vindication.

The *Argus* of the 24th, remarks:—“East Callington, where Dr. Fawke is now, has not yet received the pecuniaries which has earned for it the epithet of most expensive out of the district. Yesterday morning, the Hon. Mr. Fawke, while sitting on the bench, condescended to add to the amusement which was created by a poor old man, whose wife had summoned him for ill treatment. At every quip reply or exhibition of the national characteristics (both complainant and defendant were Irish), the magistrates on the bench roared with laughter, and their example was duly followed by the audience in the gallery. Mr. Dugan (clerk of the bench). “How do you (defendant) get your living?” Defendant grimly replied, and not understanding the question. Mr. Fawke—“Oh! you're a fine fellow, and you think it fine fun. (Loud laughter in court.) Defend.” “Eh! Mr. Fawke (imitating). “Eh-h-h-h, indeed!” (Here the other magistrates started a loud guffaw, and the public uttered.) Mr. Fawke (when silence was restored). “My dear Mr. Dugan, gammon he don't know.” (Renewed laughter.) The deceased had written to his wife on that day, and advised her:—“He said he saw strange faces in his dreams. He was always a heavy drinker, but had not been so since married. He was aged about thirty-seven years. The following was the verdict, after long deliberation:—“That Augustus Roseman's death was caused by arterial hemorrhage from an incised wound in his throat, inflicted by his own hand while in an unsound state of mind.”—*Baldarais Times*.

which he had been known for a fortnight; at the hour of his visit he had the appearance of drink, but drank nothing that night. He had been a girl about thirteen years of age, who had been in the service of the deceased for three months, said that he had been confined to his house for the last three days with the rheumatism. Dr. Berger saw him on Tuesday, and Dr. Dietrich also. The latter and deceased drank two shillings worth of brandy, which she brought in. When Dr. Dietrich went away, the deceased took ten tea-spoonsful of brandy and went to bed about six o'clock. He talked to himself all the time after, and thought there was some one at the door which he would not open, he said, until he knew who it was. He got up afterwards and searched for a book. She called her, in order to give her a letter for Mrs. Roseman (who had been in Geelong for a fortnight), and a watch and some money also, desiring her to tell Mrs. Roseman when she came home, that she was well. The deceased was in the employ of the Government of Victoria and New South Wales, and had joined with the Government of this colony in a raise contribution to the whole expenditure upon this particular service, or that each colony should clear part of the river in which it is most interested. The Commission stated that he had written to all those South Australian merchants and others accustomed to the sheep trade on the river, with a view to ascertain in what portions of the river that portion of the snag-boat should be employed so as to render effectually to develop South Australian trade. This is a wise judicious step; and one which, as it must necessarily command itself to every commercial man, needs no further vindication.

Eucleid, algebra, &c. We believe the report of the whole will be very satisfactory.

THE MURRAY SNAG-BOAT.—Mr. Lindsay on Tuesday last elicited a piece of information from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, which we were very glad to have, and which we doubt not will be learned with general satisfaction. It is well known that many thousands of pounds have been expended by the Government of the colony in the purchase and working expenses of the Murray River steam snag-boat, and it is equally well known that this vessel has been, to a very considerable extent, employed in clearing those portions of the river situated within the limits of the neighbour colony. Of course it is desirable to clear the river through its entire navigable length, but it would be much more satisfactory, as far as the Government of Victoria and New South Wales are concerned, to have the colony join with the Government of this colony in a raise contribution to the whole expenditure upon this particular service, or that each colony should clear part of the river in which it is most interested. The Commission stated that he had written to all those South Australian merchants and others accustomed to the sheep trade on the river, with a view to ascertain in what portions of the river that portion of the snag-boat should be employed so as to render effectually to develop South Australian trade. This is a wise judicious step; and one which, as it must necessarily command itself to every commercial man, needs no further vindication.

TASMANIA.

We have papers to the 23rd ult., from Hobart Town, and to the 22nd from Launceston.

The *Mercury* says:—Parliament is to meet on the 18th of July, and will sit weekly, to sit for another year somewhere about the 1st of the following month. The only “business” of the country” to be transacted is to pass the estimates and a budget.

At every hundred and twenty-five persons are to be tried, and the average one criminal.

When people are assembled, there is, statistically speaking, a fraction of less than a tenth of a criminal amongst them.

The annual meeting of the Hobart Town Ragged School Association took place on the evening of the 21st. The meeting was select rather than numerous.

From the report read, it appears there are at the present time two schools in operation, and during the year 1859, 1111 scholars were sent to the books: the average daily attendance in the school during the past thirteen months has been 72; in the second 107, in the third 101.

The annual cost of maintaining the schools in efficient working order is under £4000.

There has been a slight fall in private subscriptions, and there is a balance against the association of £350 3s. 2d.

On Wednesday evening, the *Mercury* states that arrangements have been made, in consequence of a telegram from Sydney, to despatch the Rev. Mr. Hobart to Tarakanji with Colonel Leslie and the Head Officers of the 49th Regiment so soon as she reaches Victoria.

Mr. Alderman Cahn has been declared duly elected as one of the members for Launceston in the House of Assembly in the room of Mr. Alexander Clerk, resigned.—*Examiner*.

On the 17th the Right Reverend Dr. Barker, Lord Bishop of Sydney, Metropolitan, held a visitation of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Launceston, St. John's Church, Launceston. Divine service commenced at eleven o'clock. The Right Rev. Dr. Nixon, Lord Bishop of Tasmania, read the prayers and homilies and lessons for the day: the Bishop of Sydney read the Canon Service: the Rev. Dr. Browne, incumbent of St. John's, read the epistle, and the Bishop of Sydney the gospel. The choral part of the service was under the direction of Mr. T. Sharp, who presided at the organ.—*Ibid.*

On the afternoon of the 18th the detachment of H.M. 13th regiment for some time past stationed in Launceston, in obedience to orders from head-quarters, on their march to Hobart.

A band of music which had volunteered for the service headed the detachment, playing “The girl I left behind me” and “Should auld acquaintance be forgot?” and a number of the townspeople also accompanied the troops some distance out of town, and at parting gave them three cheers.

PROSPECTS OF TASMANIA.

(From the Hobart Town Daily Mercury, May 10th.) The lowering prospects of the colony, which we have deemed it our duty to press earnestly on the attention of our reading, and especially of our ruling men, are not improved by the fact that a process of depopulation has commenced by which a drain of our labour threatens to add to the drain of our gold.

H. M. 13th regiment for some time past stationed in Launceston, in obedience to orders from head-quarters, on their march to Hobart.

The Assembly had rejected by a large majority a resolution to the effect that no member of Parliament should be capable of accepting any Government appointment within eighteen months of the time of his holding a seat in either House. It was contended that such a restriction was an unworthy imputation on the aspirations of hon. members, and that it would prevent the best men being appointed to their right places, and that the ministerial responsibility ought to be a sufficient check on abuses.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—These examinations commenced at ten o'clock on Monday the 7th May. The public have been already informed that His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief had kindly offered a suite of apartments at Government House for the occasion—a proposal which was gratefully accepted, and most handsomely carried out. Several rooms in the hall-ward, among the rest, were appropriated to the examination, such arrangements had been made as secured the greatest possible order and comfort both to the examiners and the examined. The examinations embrace a wide range of subjects, but leave the candidates free to choose among them. Any boy deciding to pass examination in the entire curriculum would do so.

Have dips in all.

—“No treats of chivalry or chaste, The total absence of taste, the mind,

The morals, something of the frame, the rock,

The star, the bird, the shell, the flower,

And whatsoever else be taught or known.”

Most of the youths wisely eschewed such an endeavour. The first class was examined on the first day in Horner by His Excellency Sir Richard Mac Donnell; and in Xenophont by the Rev. C. W. Evans. Unfortunately it was confined to two competitors—Stuckey and Pether. The second class, which was examined in it by His Honor Sir Charles Cooper, consisted of five boys only.

The third class, which numbered 27 boys, was examined in Latin Grammar, in translation from Etruspius, and in renderings of English into Latin, by Dr. Wyatt, the First Inspector of Schools. The boys of this last class were evidently somewhat nervous at the commencement of the viva voce examination upon the Latin Grammar; but their examination was soon dispelled, and they passed their examination with credit to themselves.

Mr. P. S. DUNTON, M.P., examined the French Class in French. It is much to be regretted that a number of boys did not offer for the first and second classes, let the cause have been what it may.

It is also, on the other hand, to be hoped that coming years may swell the number of first and second class competitors. Certainly the handsome manner in which His Excellency has afforded accommodation to those who have sat for the examinations, and rendered them considerably popular in the colony, it may be fairly presumed, with the colonists in general. The examination was resumed on Tuesday, at ten o'clock, when a larger number of boys assembled than upon the previous day. The number of examiners was also greater—as many as three being occupied during one part of the day in examining one boy—rather a formidable ordeal for the candidate in question. The first and second classes were partially examined in surveying, drawing, &c., by Captain Donald, Mr. Finnie, M.P., and Mr. Ewbank, the late Colonial Surveyor. Mr. Dutton, M.P., also conducted examinations in French and German. The second class was examined by his Honor Sir Charles Cooper and the Rev. J. Gardner in Latin. The third class, numbering thirty-nine boys, were examined by Dr. Wyatt in English Composition. The same order and good behaviour prevailed on Tuesday as on Monday, and His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief was present during the greater part of the day. The examinations were well conducted, and the enclosures were interesting, through any stinting of the pasturage by the defendant's invasive cattle. His Honor pointed out that the evidence showed the run, as a whole, to be understocked. The verdict affirmed the plaintiff's right, but estimated his damage at only one farthing; assuming, therefore, that the plaintiff is really a monopolist of more of the pastoral lands of the colony he really uses as he ought to do. In the course of another squatting case tried the day before Justice J. Gardner, the judge, caused much amusement, and to some speakers no little difficulty. *Nunumangun* was the greatest stumbling-block. It seems that *nunumangun* (pronounced *man-yoo-*) is a name for fish generally; that there are three species of fish in the creeks of the Tambo and the Timbarra, and the Snowy River—the *nunumangun*, the *tongui* (pronounced *long-yoo*), and the *numba*; and that from these names in combination are formed the native names of the creeks flowing into the Tamar, or *Tambarra*, caused much amusement, and to some speakers no little difficulty.

An extraordinary accident happened at the Back Creek Theatre the other night, during the performance of “Time Trips All.” Somebody (says the *Maryborough Advertiser*) having occasion for an impromptu candlestick, took as the most convenient and appropriate亭 within his reach, a bottle that was about half full of gunpowder. All went well until the time arrived when, in the ordinary course of events, he would “sink” in the socket and stick. When, instead of the common effect, a loud explosion blew all over the stage. Mr. Warner rushed forward with his hands on the back of his head, exclaiming that some villain had shot him. Another of the company was wounded in the thigh. Fortunately nobody else was seriously hurt, and the two who were wounded escaped with the loss of a good deal of blood. It was a work of no more serious injuries were suffered by any of the company. A great commotion ensued to come down, but all was at length restored to order, although it was rumoured that the property man had bolted to avoid the fury of his enraged associates.

It is reported from Yandot, that the fortunate finders of the 50 lb. nugget, have since fallen in with another weighing 120 ounces.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE AT BALLARAT.—A distressing scene occurred on Wednesday morning in Ballarat, when a person named Dr. Roseman cut his throat, death ensuing immediately. At three o'clock p.m. an inquest was held by Dr. Cledinian on the body, when the following facts were elicited.

On the evening previous to his death the deceased had been at the Cafe de Paris, to the proprietor of

POOLS WITH A CIRCUMBENDIBUS.

(From the London Examiner.)

HIS Majesty's criminal subjects in England and Wales, which we were very glad to have, are in number about 160,000, of whom about a fifth are in gaol, and the other four-fifths at large, pursuing their nefarious avocations. Upon the mere modicum of space each criminal prey upon society to the extent of £45 a-year, and thus the 135,000 at large may be estimated to cost the public in shape of plunder about £10,000,000.

But to this are to be added the charges for police, prosecutions, prisons, &c., making nearly two millions and a half more, and a total in round numbers of £10,000,000. The thieves cost us more than the rent of £100,000.

The police force is to be reckoned at £1,000,000.

Prisons, &c., are made at from £6 to £10 per head.

Wages, &c., are to be reckoned at £1,000,000.

Prizes, &c., are to be reckoned at £1,000,000.

So the total cost of the criminal class is £10,000,000.

But to this we must add the cost of the police force.

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